(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2479.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1794.

LEYDEN, *April* 28.

WE have this day received several letters from Genoa, the most recent of which are dated tenth April, and from Naples of the fifth April. These letters not only contain details of the entry of the French into the territory of Genoa, and the proceedings of the government there, in order to oppose them, but likewise of the consequences which this event is likely to produce on the repose of Italy. It appears, in order to promote their views, the committee of public safety had transmitted considerable sums to Naples, and contrived the conspiracy, of the particulars of which we have likewise received the information, and the effects of which has already been to retain at Naples those troops who were to have set out for the combined army of Italy.

FRONTIERS of POLAND, *April* 23.

Kosciusco has entrenched himself near Prommick, in the neighbourhood of Cracow, where he seems inclined to wait to be joined by the different corps of troops who are on his side the question. Generals Czainsky and Capsky have quitted Volhinia, and are marching to his succour with 4000 men. The insurgents affect to reckon on the neutrality of the court of Vienna, and the assistance of Turkey. The latter seems to be in some measure confirmed by the warlike preparations making on the part of the Ottoman government, which has induced the court of Austria to march some troops to the frontiers of Turkey.

Many circumstances incline people to think that the king of Poland both had knowledge of, and did not disapprove, the insurrection at Warsaw; certain it is, he never was satisfied with the whole country being so absolutely under the control of Russia, and his proposal of the well known constitution of May, 1791, together with the pains he took to establish it, sufficiently shews he could not be very averse to any powerful endeavours to re-establish it again.

The forces of Kosciusko are estimated at 8000 regulars, to whom are joined 5000 Polish gentlemen. The united forces of the Russians and Prussians are reckoned at 30,000 men, and reinforcements are marching from Southern Prussia and Silesia.

MANHEIM, *April* 19.

Our letters from Alsace state, that a malignant putrid fever rages in that province, which does vast mischief, insomuch that the hospitals are filled with sick. At Strasburg 1500 soldiers belonging to the army of the Rhine, have been swept off, and 900 persons have been buried within a fortnight in that city. The roads, our account adds, are covered with waggons laden with sick, and whole villages are deserted by the inhabitants.

COLOGNE, *May* 3.

Letters from Italy mention, that the Genoese have acceded to the league of the coalesced power against France.

BINCHE, *May* 3.

On the 27th of last month, our advanced posts were attacked at Beaumont and Bousigny, by a corps of republican troops. The chasseurs of Mahony, and the soldiers of Klebec, sustained the attack for three hours. They were at length forced to evacuate the two villages, of which the French took immediate possession. By an accident, the village of Bousigny took fire, and the greatest part of it was burnt.

HAGUE, *May* 4.

We learn from Malaga, that news is arrived there of rear-admiral Melville having, on the 10th March last, concluded a peace with the dey of Algiers, and that all the Dutch subjects which were in slavery had been released, and put on board the ships of this republic.

BRUSSELS, *May* 9.

The prisoners taken at Landrecy, which have passed through this place, amount in all to 4400 men, young, well cloathed and healthy. The Austrians tried to engage them to enter as volunteers in the Imperial service; and it is a curious fact, that out of so many, notwithstanding the tempting offers that were made them, and the eloquence exerted by the officers in trying to recruit them, only twelve agreed to enlist, and these were hooted by their comrades, "*A bas les traitres! O les coquins là*", filled the air, and with difficulty they were prevented from murdering the recruits. This shews us, that however we may be told of their being pressed into the service by public requisition, yet their souls are filled with enthusiasm in the cause.

The French are still in Flanders, and notwithstanding the reinforcements, which swell the force of the combined armies to near 40,000 men, they have not been able to dislodge them from their favourable position. A Hanoverian officer asserts as a fact, that the day before yesterday Clairfayt had endeavoured to bring them out of their position, but after an attack of three hours, they had not gained a foot of ground, and were forced to retire without having obtained the smallest success. Pichegru's head quarters are at Courtray, and the right of his army extends to Lisle.

We had an account yesterday that an attack upon Avesnes, had not only failed, but that the Austrians and Dutch had been obliged to fall back on their camp with considerable loss. Besides skirmishes of the outposts, nothing material has happened.

Prince Gallitzin, who has been here for some time, received yesterday the authentic confirmation of the news, that the army of the confederates had, on the 12th and 13th ult. attacked the Russians, and completely beaten them, killed 4000 men, and taken 2000 prisoners, and 26 pieces of cannon.

Marshal Bender received yesterday an official advice of what we suppose is the same as the Hanoverian officer's relation, that 15,000 English and Austrians had been repulsed near Courtray, but that a general attack was designed with 25,000 men to-morrow morning.

LONDON, *May* 10.

Letters were sent to the following gentlemen, requesting them to attend his majesty's ministers at the secretary of state's office:—To Mr. H. Thornton, M. P. M. Downe, banker; Mr. Cornwall, the Russia merchant; Mr. Harris, of Milk-street, Cheapside; and Mr. Young, a broker.

The council sat in the morning from twelve to three, and met again in the evening at seven o'clock, when Mr. Stone attended, and underwent a long examination; as did also Mr. Towgood, the banker. The council did not break up till near midnight.

The gentlemen who assisted at the council were, the attorney and solicitor-general, Mr. White, and Mr. Justice Bond.

It does not become us, in this stage of the business, even to surmise on what has passed on Mr. Stone's examination; but the above gentlemen have been requested to attend in consequence of it; though it is impossible to suppose that any of them are in the utmost degree implicated in the business.

A board was held yesterday at the admiralty office on business relative to the Dockyards, and a further contract with private ship builders, to construct some more frigates and sloops of war, according to new models lately laid before the board for their inspection, being the newest improvements in naval architecture.

Letters from Paris state, that M. Perigaux, the last remaining wealthy banker of that capital, who went lately to Switzerland on the pretence of raising a loan for the convention—was just put in a state of accusation, and that his four sons were taken into custody as hostages for the immediate return of their father, to answer the charges of the public accuser.

Lord Lauderdale, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Vaughan, were again before the cabinet ministers yesterday.

May 13. The Dutch mail brings intelligence from Warsaw of the 5th instant, stating that the Polish insurgents at Cracow, continue to shake the torch of rebellion with increased audacity. General Kosciusko, their chief, has ten adjutants, who force the fifth person of every family to enlist.

The insurgents have published a second manifesto, which reviles in the most daring expressions, Russia and Prussia, but makes no reproach on the court of Vienna. This edict has occasioned three state papers. M. de Cachet, the charge d'affaires of the court of Vienna, has signified in his note, the displeasure of his court, at the violent proceedings of the insurgents, and its destination of its principles. The king of Poland has issued a declaration, in which he avows his abhorrence of their proceedings; and the Russian general, Ingelstrohm, in his note, insists on the part of the Polish government, that the rebels be most rigorously prosecuted and punished.

The insurgents have been attacked by the Prussian general Tormanzow, near Cracow, and defeated, with the loss of between 3 and 400 men either killed or taken. The Russian cossacks patrole already through the suburbs of Cracow, which place they seem determined to carry, cost what it may.

The Prussians are in considerable force in the district of Winza.

The rebels have put in requisition all the lead, tin, iron and salt-petre; they also raised a contribution of 200,000 Polish florins on the clergy, who are further to pay 60 per cent. out of their income.

May 24.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WHITEHALL, May 23.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from his royal highness the duke of York, by the right honourable Henry Dundas, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department.

TOURNAY, May 19.

SIR,

IN my last letter I mentioned to you his Imperial majesty's intention of making a general attack with his whole force, in order, by a joint co-operation with the troops under the command of general Clairfayt, to compel the enemy to evacuate Flanders.

On the 16th, at night, the army moved forward for this purpose, in five columns.

The two columns on the left were intended to force the passage of the Marque, and, by a vigorous attack on the enemy's posts along the river, to cover the operations of the three remaining columns; these were destined to force the enemy's posts by Roubaix, Waterloo and Moucron, thus to favour general Clairfayt's passage of the Lys, and then by a junction with his corps, to have cut off the communication between Lisle and Courtray.

Unfortunately the two columns on the left forced the passage of the Marque so late, and were so much fatigued by the length of their march, that they were not able to accomplish the remainder of the proposed plan, while the column on the right, under general Busche, finding the enemy at Mouveron in much greater numbers than had been expected, was under the necessity of relinquishing its attack, and of retreating to its former position at Warcoing.

Lieutenant-general Otto proceeded with his column through Leers to Waterloo, from whence, after some resistance, he drove the enemy, and pushed on to Turcoing.

My column consisted of seven battalions of British, five of Austrians, and two of Hessians, with six squadrons of light dragoons, and four of hussars. We moved forward from Templeuve to Lannoy, which we forced the enemy to evacuate, after a short cannonade, in which I had the misfortune to lose major Wright, of the royal artillery, a brave and deserving officer.

Having left the two Hessian battalions at Lannoy, I proceeded to Roubaix, where we found the enemy in great strength both of men and cannon. The resistance was proportionably stronger, but equally unavailing, as the enemy soon found themselves compelled to retire, which they did towards Moucron.

Having at this time no intelligence of the two columns on my right and left, notwithstanding I had made every effort to obtain it, I did not think it prudent to advance any further, but was resolved to have left my advanced guard under the command of lieutenant-general Abercrombie at Roubaix, and, with the remainder of my corps, to have taken a position on the heights behind Lannoy. The orders for this purpose were given, but having acquainted his Imperial majesty, who had advanced to Lannoy, with my intention, the necessity of co-operating with general Clairfayt, induced his majesty to direct that I should proceed to the attack of Mouveaux.

I accordingly directed the attack to be made by lieutenant-general Abercrombie, with the four battalions of guards. He found the enemy strongly intrenched, but having cannonaded it for some time, the good countenance of the flank battalion of guards, who advanced to storm it with the utmost order, supported by the first battalion, and seconded by the 7th and 15th light dragoons, under lieutenant-colonel Churchill, compelled the enemy to retire, with the loss of three pieces of cannon and a considerable number of men, who were cut down by the light dragoons in the pursuit, which was continued as far as Bouders.

Upon maturely considering the nature of our situation, I directed lieutenant-general Abercrombie to remain at Mouveaux with the four battalions of the guards; and having posted four Austrian battalions to cover Roubaix, I detached the second brigade of British infantry, under the command of major-general Fox, to take post on my left, on the great road leading from Lisle to Roubaix. The cavalry was divided with these several corps, for the purpose of patroling, the nature of the country not admitting of their being of any other use. My advanced posts communicated with those of general Otto, on my right, who I now found had got possession of Turcoing.

Early the next morning the enemy attacked the post of Turcoing in great force, and I received an application from colonel Devay, who commanded there, to make a diversion in his favour; for which purpose I sent two battalions of Austrians, giving them express directions, if they should be pressed, to fall back upon me, but, by some mistake, instead of doing so, they joined colonel Devay. From this circumstance, an opening was left on my right, of which the enemy availed himself in the attack upon my corps, which took place soon after, and, by so doing, obliged me to employ the only battalion I had left, to secure a point which was of the utmost importance to us.

At this period a very considerable column of the enemy, which we have since learnt amounted to

15,000 men, appeared advancing from Liſle, whilſt another corps, having forced its way through general Otto's poſition by Waterloo, attacked us on the rear. The few troops that remained with me, ſoon gave way before ſuch ſuperior numbers, nor was it in my power, with every effort I could uſe, aſſiſted by thoſe of the officers who were about me, to rally them. At that moment the advanced parties of the column from Liſle ſhewed themſelves alſo upon the road between Roubaix and Mouveaux, and I found it impoſſible to ſucceed in the attempt which I made to join the brigade of guards.

Thus circumſtanced, I turned my attention to join general Fox's brigade, but, upon proceeding to Roubaix for that purpoſe, I found it in the poſſeſſion of the enemy.

Thus completely cut off from every part of my corps, nothing remained for me to do, but to force my way to that of general Otto, and to concert meaſures with him to free my own troops.

This I effected, accompanied by a few dragoons of the 16th regiment, with great difficulty; but the project of marching upon Lannoy, to which general Otto had conſented, as a meaſure which would greatly facilitate the retreat of my corps, being given up, upon finding that the Heſſians had been obliged to abandon that place, I found myſelf under the painful neceſſity of continuing with general Otto's column the remainder of the day.

Previous to this, I had ſent orders to general Abercrombie to retire from Mouveaux to the heights behind Roubaix, where it was my intention to have aſſembled my corps; and the Coldſtream battalion had been poſted to cover the communication till he effected his retreat. In conſequence of theſe directions, general Abercrombie began his retreat, and on his arrival upon the heights at Roubaix finding himſelf ſurrounded upon all ſides without a poſſibility of aſſembling the corps, he determined to continue it to Lannoy. This he effected amidſt the repeated attacks of the enemy, who poured upon him from all parts. General Abercrombie found Lannoy alſo in poſſeſſion of the enemy, but he avoided the town by marching round it under a very heavy fire, and ſoon after reached Templeuve.

Major-general Fox, after ſuſtaining, with great reſolution, a very vigorous attack from the principal part of the column which came from Liſle, began his retreat alſo, and finding himſelf cut off from the brigade of guards, and Lannoy occupied by the enemy, he directed his march upon the village of Leers, at which place he joined the column of lieutenant-general Otto.

I encloſe you a return of our loſs upon this occaſion. I regret that it is ſo great, but when the nature of the action is conſidered, and that it was conducted in a country the moſt favourable to the views of the enemy that they could have wiſhed for, while their perfect knowledge of theſe parts enabled them to take every advantage of it, it might have been expected to have been ſtill more conſiderable. From the badneſs of the roads, the loſs of the horſes, and the timidity of the drivers, the leaving a part of our artillery became inevitable.

I am to deſire that you will aſſure his majeſty that the officers and men ſhewed all the firmneſs and reſolution on this occaſion that could be expected from them; and it would be an injuſtice done to the reſt to diſtinguiſh any particular corps. The abilities and coolneſs with which lieutenant-general Abercrombie and major-general Fox conducted their corps under theſe trying circumſtances, require, however, that I ſhould particularly notice them.

It is a peculiar conſolation to me that the column under my command executed to the full extent their intended part of the operation, and that in the check which they afterwards ſuſtained, the conduct of the Britiſh troops has entitled them to the warmeſt expreſſions of gratitude and admiration on the part of his Imperial majeſty.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Right honourable Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

Total killed, wounded, and miſſing, on the 17th and 18th of May, 1794.

Killed: 1 ſurgeon, 4 ſergeants, and 53 rank and file.—Wounded: 10 officers, 1 quarter-maſter, 1 ſurgeon's mate, 8 ſergeants, 1 drummer, and 185 rank and file.—Miſſing: 4 officers, 9 drummers, and 538 rank and file.

WHITEHALL, May 17.

A letter, dated Tournay, May 13, of which the following is an extract, was yeſterday received from the duke of York, by Mr. Dundas.

"Since my laſt letter no attempt has been made by the enemy to harraſs or moleſt any of my poſts. On Sunday morning, however, they attacked in great force general Clairfayt's corps, which had the night before croſſed the Heule. The action laſted from one o'clock in the afternoon till eleven o'clock at night, when general Clairfayt ſucceeded in completely driving them back into the town of Courtray, but, not being able to take poſſeſſion of that place, he retreated firſt acroſs the Heule, afterwards behind the river Mandel; but being ſtill very cloſely purſued by the enemy, he found himſelf under the neceſſity of continuing his march to Thielt, where he has taken up a poſition in order to cover Ghent, Bruges and Oſtend. His loſs, I am ſorry to ſay, has been very conſiderable."—So far Gazette.

ST. JOHN'S, *(Antigua,) June* 23d, 1794.

On Saturday laſt a veſſel arrived from Guadaloupe, by which we learn, that about 4 o'clock on Friday morning, a tremendous exploſition of mortars and cannon were heard in Point-a-Petre quarters, Grand Terre, which continued without intermiſſion until ten o'clock, when it ceaſed for about an hour, and then recommenced with equal violence, and laſted for about two hours longer.—From this circumſtance we concluded that Fleur d'Epee and the other poſts of the French; had been attacked from all quarters, by his majeſty's land and ſea forces, but by an arrival yeſterday, we learn that it was occaſioned by two French frigates having attacked the watering place, which was defended by two gun-boats, and a detachment of his majeſty's troops. The frigates were beat off, but not before they ſunk one gun-boat, which has ſince been got up.

The Britiſh, conſiſting of 2200 men, excluſive of ſeamen had gained the heights above Fleur d'Epee, without the loſs of a man; in this ſituation affairs ſtood at Grand Terre, on Friday laſt.

BERMUDA, *June* 21.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, June 6.

"A French fleet very unexpected arrived at Point-a-Petre, Guadaloupe, on the 3d inſtant, conſiſting of 4 ſail of the line, 2 frigates and 3 tranſports. Yeſterday morning the french landed (by report) 2000 ſoldiers, and they effected their landing without oppoſition, except by two planters, (royaliſts) who drew up their negroes to the number of about 200, near the beach, but who were ſoon obliged to give way, after having half of them killed. Only 100 Britiſh troops were near the ſpot, but they were yeſterday reinforced, and we hope (as there are a great number of royaliſts there) they will be able to drive them off, or keep them at bey until admiral Jervis arrives with relief to their aſſiſtance. We expect he will be there this evening.

"Three veſſels were captured going into Point-a-Petre, by a 64 gun ſhip that anchored there, the maſters not ſuſpecting any danger.

"P. S. News is this moment received that the enemy have taken the forts, and are in poſſeſſion of the guilloutine."

The French fleet and troops which arrived in the Weſt-Indies came too late to relieve their iſlands—but had they been a few days longer on their paſſage, Sir John Jervis muſt have been ſailed for England with ſome of the largeſt ſhips, and every thing muſt have favoured them. However, there is every reaſon to believe, that all the force ſent by the French regicide will be captured, as the Britiſh forces in that quarter are thought ſufficient for the purpoſe.

ALBANY, *June* 30.

We have received certain information, through various channels, from Canada, that the French citizens in that province are almoſt unanimouſly determined to throw off the Britiſh yoke, the firſt favourable opportunity—that they have moſtly procured arms and ammunition—have private magazines ſecretly eſtabliſhed—and are waiting anxiouſly for a co-operation with them, either from their brethren of France or the United States; and as there are at leaſt five to one to the Engliſh, and as upwards of 20,000 of the citizens of the United States are eſtabliſhed in Upper Canada, and would lend a helping hand, a doubt cannot exiſt, but that their ſtruggles for independence would be ſhort and certain of ſucceſs.

It is with the moſt lively ſatisfaction, we learn, from different quarters, that the citizens of the United States are again re-animated with a military ardour—our venerable but pacific veteran, who ſits calmly at the helm, has found means to infuſe this new life——and if events ſhould force us to the neceſſity of avenging our wrongs at the point of the bayonet, ſucceſs muſt crown our efforts, and Dorcheſter and his contemptible ſatelites will meet their merited fate.

The patriotic band of 80,000 minute men are now enrolling themſelves in all the ſtates—and the different ſtates ſeem to vie with each other, which ſhall produce the compleateſt body of men, in reſpect to diſcipline and uniform—Maſſachuſetts, it is ſaid, has yet bears the palm—Pennſylvania and Virginia are making great efforts, and will, doubtleſs equal her in a ſhort period—our capital has alſo ſet an example, which it is hoped will animate every part of the ſtate. America has the peculiar glory of reſting its ſafety on the diſcipline of freemen, inſtead of minionary ſlaves.

NEW-YORK, *July* 6.

By letters from Canada, we learn, that the ſolicitor-general has been diſpatched by the governor, lord Dorcheſter, to Montreal, for the purpoſe of putting in force the alien bill, which was lately paſſed at Quebec, by the legiſlative aſſembly; and that all thoſe who ſhould refuſe ſwearing allegiance to his majeſty king George, ſhould either be impriſoned or leave his majeſty's province; in conſequence of which, ſeveral hundreds were about to leave the place.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated July 3, *from a perſon who may be depended upon.*

"There is no doubt but that Port-au-Prince is taken by the Britiſh—accounts of which have been ſent to Fort Dauphin by the commandant of Port-au-Prince, who diſpatched thither captain Baunney, of a Spaniſh ſchooner. Divers reports had been circulated about the reduction of Port-au-Prince, as likewiſe the deſtiny of the commiſſioners. We have likewiſe heard of the arrival of ſome French troops at Point Petre, where they have made a landing, ſupported by one ſhip of the line, and ſome frigates. Reports are always exaggerated by the captains of veſſels and the Gazettes of this country. Admiral Jervis had got to Gaudaloupe. He will not have failed to prevent the re-capture. We hope ſoon to have further information—theſe ſuccours had been aſked for by Mr. Collot, who did not wiſh for more than two battalions, agreeable to what he has told here.

"By recent news from Europe, we learn, that the army of the republic, in Flanders, has been completely beaten by the combined armies under the command of the emperor, the duke of York, prince Saxe Cobourg, and Clairfayt. By the reports of paſſengers from Bourdeaux, in forty-five days, the army of the republic in Flanders has been totally deſtroyed. From the preſent diſpoſition of the combined powers, I believe that they will ſtill have more ſucceſs, and that this year will terminate the war." *[Marvellous!]*

Yeſterday arrived in town from Niagara, a Mr. Pierce, a gentleman whoſe veracity may be depended upon, who informs that the Britiſh forces intended to act in oppoſition to general Wayne, have been recalled from their ſtation; and that part of them had arrived at Niagara, previous to Mr. Pierce's leaving that place, which was four weeks ago. Mr. Pierce alſo informs, that a large number of Indians were, before this, collected, who intended to join the Britiſh; but that they had all diſperſed.

The above orders were ſuppoſed to have been iſſued by lord Dorcheſter.

July 11. Notwithſtanding the various conjectures reſpecting the intention of colonel Simcoe's late proceedings, we are aſſured by a gentleman who arrived in town yeſterday from Canada, that the buſineſs on which Simcoe was diſpatched, was only to erect a grift-mill for the Indians to grind their corn, which being now completed, he had returned, as mentioned in the gazette on Tueſday laſt.

The ſame gentleman informs, that almoſt every neceſſary, of which the Indians ſtand in need, to proſecute the war againſt America, is ſupplied by the Spaniards, who ſeem anxious to encourage their hoſtile diſpoſitions.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his friend in this city.

"The Spaniards have been completely routed in the ſouth, and the victorious French are entering Spain. Menin, Furnes, and Courtray are taken in the north. The La Vendee inſurgents are defeated, and brilliant ſucceſſes are announced from all quarters.

"A proclamation of the repreſentatives of the people in this department, grounded on three different arrets of the committee of public ſafety will explain to you in ſome degree, the footing on which trade is to be carried on in future.—I have not time to obſerve on the different points, but the object of it is, to inſure the certain ſupply of articles of the firſt neceſſity to this country, by confining the exportation of their own valuable commodities to thoſe who enter into engagements under ſecurity to import an equal value of neceſſary articles.

BALTIMORE, *July* 14.

The Britiſh houſe of lords were ſummoned to attend on the 26th of May, on a motion of lord Landſdowne, to take into conſideration *ſome recent conduct of the United States of America.*

Captain Gordon, of the brig Trial, arrived at Philadelphia, 63 days from Ferrol, informs, that on the 26th of May, off the Weſtern-Iſles, he fell in with the French fleet from the Chetapeake, and was brought to by one of the frigates, from which he received a ſailor in lieu of a Frenchman. The ſhips of war were in a ſickly condition, which was imputed to bad water on board the fleet. They had taken many prizes on the paſſage—the Amouſcade had a large Jamaica ſhip in tow.

Captain Gordon likewiſe informs, that the French fleet had taken the tranſports from Martinique with the priſoners bound to France.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Bourdeaux, dated May 4, 1794, *to a gentleman in Philadelphia.*

"Our proſpect of a good crop is extremely favourable; and indeed every circumſtance appears in favour of the republic. There is now more unanimity among the 25,000,000 of French people than ever was known before."

Extract from the London Gazette Extraordinary, of the 23d of May; containing a letter from the duke of York to Mr. Dundas, of the 19th.

The army moved in 5 columns to attack the French; the column his royal highneſs commanded, were compoſed of 7 Engliſh, 5 Auſtrian, and 2 Heſſian battalions, with ſix ſquadrons of light dragoons and huſſars, were ſucceſsful in the two attacks they made on the French; and after driving them from two entrenched poſts, his royal highneſs was preparing to take a poſition for the night, near Lannoy, and for that purpoſe advanced under lieutenant-general Abercrombie, a brigade of guards as the advanced corps. He ſoon after received orders from the emperor to move on and to attack the enemy; in this he again was ſucceſsful. In this poſition his royal highneſs was compelled to fritter away his command, firſt leaving the two Heſſian battalions at Lannoy, 2dly, four do. of Britiſh guards at Mouveaux, under general Abercrombie, 3dly, two Auſtrian do. detached to communicate with colonel Davier of general Otto's column, and laſtly, a brigade under general Fox, to ſecure his royal highneſs's right flank; in conſequence of theſe detachments, the duke had only three Britiſh regiments with him, and the dragoons. The French gaining intelligence of this, puſhed a corps between his royal highneſs and general Otto, who gained the rear of the duke, and a body of troops ſoon after iſſuing from Liſle, began the attack on his royal highneſs.—The conflict was of no duration, they were attacked in front and rear by as many thouſands of the French as they had hundreds, were ſoon broke, and his royal highneſs with difficulty gained general Otto's column. The detachments under generals Abercrombie, Fox, &c. made good their retreat and joined their columns on their right and left. The loſs in killed, wounded and miſſing is 700, of that, three regiments (the 14th, 37th, and 53d)

sustained near 450, so that the others suffered very little, the most were made prisoners. Major Wright of the artillery, is the only officer of rank killed. General Clairfayt has revenged this check, and completely defeated a large body of the French, taking 24 pieces of cannon, and killed 2000 on the spot. The prince Saxe Cobourg invested Maubeuge. This is a hasty sketch of perusal of the Gazette, the number killed, &c. is accurate, having taking them down from the return.

July 16. We have authentic accounts that the books and papers of the London correfponding focieties have been fiezed by the miniftry; that feveral of the principal characters have been under examination, and that Mr. Horne Tooke has been arrefted. Reports by the way of Lifbon and the Weft-Indies fay that Mr. Fox and fome members of parliament are arrefted and committed to the Tower. It is probable this event will prove true, as it is neceffary for government to try its ftrength with the reformifts. The violence and oppreffions of the Britifh government have for a long time been raifing an oppofition, and their late proceedings in cafes of libels cannot fail to bring that oppofition to a crifis.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 17.

Captain Low, of the fhip George, arrived at Baltimore in 49 days from Liverpool, informs, that a few days before he failed the French fleet, which failed fome time fince from the Chefapeake, had fafe arrived in France, with the lofs of two or three fail which were miffing, and no pofitive accounts given of them; that the French were every where fucceffful; that two or three days previous to his failing news had reached England of the American embargo; that there were great apprehenfions of an embargo being laid there, and that he confequently hafted away with all poffible fpeed.

Will be SOLD, on the firft Wednefday in September, at the BLACK HORSE TAVERN, on the Annapolis road,

THE perfonal property of capt. PHILEMON WARFIELD, deceafed, among which property is a variety of houfehold furniture, plantation utenfils, a complete fet of fmith's tools, and a great variety of carpenters and joiners tools; the feletion of joiner's tools are, perhaps, for variety and quality, equal to any in the ftate. The fale to begin at 10 o'clock, and to continue till all is fold. A fhort credit will be given for all fums over three pounds.

ASENATH WARFIELD, Adminiftratrix.

Anne Arundel county, July 14, 1794. 1 00 7/6

LAND for SALE.

THE fubfcriber would difpofe of, upon moderate terms, for READY CASH, a fmall TRACT of LAND, in Charles county, and in the neighbourhood of Newport and Chaptico, about fix miles from each place, containing about one hundred and fifty-five acres, the greateft part of which is cleared and under good fence: The buildings and other improvements are good and convenient, and the water falubrious and pleafant. He deems it unneceffary to be farther particular, as it is to be prefumed that any perfon inclining to purchafe would wifh to view the premifes, where they may be informed of the terms, and other intereffing circumftances, by their ready and obedient fervant,

HATCH DENT, clk.

Charles county, July 5, 1794.

N. B. Should the above land be not fold privately before the firft day of September next, it will then be offered to the higheft bidder, at public fale, with fome ftock of various kinds, and a few articles of good houfhold furniture. 1 H. D.

TAKEN from my ftore, at the STONE HOUSE, fome months fince, a HOLSTER PISTOL, plated mount, eight inches long in the barrel, maker's name engraven on the lock, BRANDER. Whoever will deliver this piftol at the Printing-Office, (where its fellow is left for comparifon) will receive TWO DOLLARS, and no queftions afked.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

July 15, 1794. 1 Jn. Mun

THE fubfcriber purpofing to leave this city in a fhort time, requefts all perfons indebted to him to call and fettle their accounts. He intends removing to Hollingfworth's wharf in Baltimore-town, where he will carry on the HAT MAKING bufinefs in all its branches, and furnifh his work on the moft reafonable terms. He returns his thanks to his friends and cuftomers for paft favours, and fhall be happy in continuing to ferve them.

JOSEPH BURNESTON.

Annapolis, July 16, 1794. 1

In CHANCERY, July 10, 1794.

ORDERED, That the fale made to NATHANIEL WASHINGTON by WILLIAM KILTY, truftee, (as ftated in his report this day made) on the feventeenth day of June laft, of two tracts of land in Prince-George's county, called BLUE PLAINS and ADDISON'S GOOD WILL, the property of George F. Hawkins, be approved, ratified and confirmed, unlefs caufe to the contrary be fhewn on or before the twenty-fifth day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inferted in Green's and Hanfon's news-papers at any time during the prefent month, and continued therein the two following weeks.

Teft. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 1 00 7/6

THIS is to give public notice, that we have opened, in Church-ftreet, a SHOP, where all kinds of SADDLES and HARNESSES are made and repaired on the fhorteft notice, and any work in our branch of bufinefs on the loweft terms. We flatter ourfelves that, from ferving a regular apprenticefhip to the different branches of bufinefs, and working in different fhops in the United States, we are perfect maftersof our bufinefs. Any commands from the country will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, by the public's humble fervants,

WILLIAM WHITTER,
JOHN GRAY.

Annapolis, July 16, 1794. 1 00 7/6

In CHANCERY, July 10, 1794.

ORDERED, That the fale, made on the twenty-firft of June laft, of certain lots of ground in Pig-Point, the property of JOSEPH WALKER, deceafed, to John Groves and Clement Hill, and, likewife, the fale, made on the twenty-third of June laft, of certain lots in Upper-Marlborough, the property of the faid Walker, to the faid Clement Hill, which fales have been made by William Kilty, truftee, as ftated in his report this day made, be approved, ratified and confirmed, unlefs caufe to the contrary be fhewn on or before the twenty-fifth of September next; provided a copy of this order be inferted in the Maryland Gazette, at any time during the prefent month.

Teft. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 1 00 7/6

NOTICE is hereby given, that the fubfcriber intends to petition the next Anne-Arundel county court for a commiffion to mark and bound the following tracts or parcels of land, viz. RUDNECK, WHITE'S ADDITION, and KNIGHT SMITH'S FOLLY, lying and being in the county aforefaid, agreeably to the directions of an act of aflembly for marking and bounding of lands, paffed at November feffion, 1786.

JOHN HAMMOND, of NATHAN.

July 15, 1794. 1 00 9/4½

One Guinea Reward.

STEPHEN, (who fometimes is by his connexions called STEPHEN BRADLEY) a black man about five feet feven inches high, and appears to be about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, a likely plaufible fellow, rather of a fhining black, ran away from the fubfcriber, on the nineteenth June laft, who has been informed that Stephen has a father, who is a preacher, and lives with Mr. HUMPHREY BELT, near Upper-Marlborough, and that Stephen, alfo, fometimes preaches. He was brought into Virginia by colonel Mercer, who had him from Mr. Richard Sprigg, near Annapolis, where it is likely he may now be, unlefs he fhould be in the neighbourhood of Marlborough, amongft his relations. The above reward will be paid by the fubfcriber, to any perfon who fecures faid fellow, and gives immediate information, fo that he may be got again, and all reafonable charges paid, if brought home.

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

Alexandria, July 2d, 1794. 1 00 10/10½

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the fubfciber, living at the mouth of Magothy, about three weeks ago, a negro man named ISAAC, about twenty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, well made and very active, talks boldly, unlefs when fharply interrogated, for then he is apt to hefitate and feem embarraffed; he had on and took with him a fhort jacket and pair of breeches made of kerfey, a pair of cotton ftockings, and new fhoes, a high crowned hat, with a fmall rent in it, two German linen fhirts, and a pair of ftriped troufers; has lately been feen lurking about between Magothy and Severn, and will probably endeavour to fteal a boat and crofs the bay. I will give the above reward to any perfon who will apprehend and bring home the faid negro man.

JOHN GIBSON, jun.

Anne-Arundel county, July 12, 1794. 1

RAN away from the fubfcriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapfco, fome time in June paft, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long bufhy wool, he is very fond of ftrong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his cloathing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapfco thefe five or fix years, and is known by a great number of people that have croffed that ferry. Whoever takes up faid runaway, and fecures him in any gaol, fo that I get him again, fhall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reafonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Adminiftratrix of PEREGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceafed.

July 15, 1794. 1 00 7/6

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the fubfcriber, living near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, on the firft of January, 1794, an apprentice boy named JOHN GRAY, about eighteen years of age, his apparel unknown. Whoever takes up faid apprentice, and delivers him to me, fhall have the above reward.

JACOB DODSON.

July 16, 1794. 1 00 7/6

THE Printers earneftly requefts all perfons indebted to them to pay off their refpective balances as fpeedily as poffible; this being abfolutely neceffary to enable them to profecute their bufinefs, a neglect will compel them to purfue difagreeable meafures.

The fubfcriber purpofes to attend Saint Mary's county court at the next term, and begs thofe indebted in that county to be prepared to pay up their arrears at that time; the accounts againft all who do not comply, will be put into the hands of a collector, with directions to compel payment in every inftance, without refpect. Attendance will alfo be given at Port-Tobacco, during the next court for Charles county, and it is hoped all fums due the Printers in that county will be paid by that time to Mr. J. C. Dixon, who is authorifed to receive them, or directions will be given as above. 2 FREDERICK GREEN.

WANTED, 3/

A MULATTO YOUTH, from feventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honefty and fobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Wednefday the 26th of March, from the fubfcriber, living at Allen's Freth, a bright mulatto flave named PHILL CARTER, about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, has a fmall fcar on his forehead, a round face, full of pimples, his ankles crack very much when he walks, he has been accuftomed to attend on horfes, and waiting about a houfe; had on and took with him a new parfon's gray cloth coat, with three buttons on each of the fleeves and pockets, a ftriped waiftcoat, and fatinet breeches, mixt ftockings, new coarfe fhoes, and a round hat, alfo a ftriped coat, buff caffimer jacket and breeches; he ftole before he went off a large fum of money, and on the 18th of April he came to my plantation and ftole a fmall forrel mare, big with foal, branded on her left thigh thus, W. about twelve hands high. I am informed he has paffed as a free man, and has fold goods, and faid that he traded to Alexandria, George-town, and Annapolis; it is very poffible that he is gone to Baltimore, as his father is living there on Howard's Hill, and is a drayman, his name is JAMES CARTER. Whoever apprehends the faid negro and mare, fo that I get them again, fhall receive the above reward. SIXTEEN DOLLARS will be given for the negro, and, if brought home, all reafonable charges paid.

RICHARD MASON.

N. B. All maftersof veffels are forewarned taking off the above negro at their peril.

Allen's Freth, Charles county, May 12, 1794. 7

RAN away from the fubfcriber, living in Saint Mary's county, near Benedict-town, on Patuxent river, on Wednefday the 25th ultimo, a negro man by the name of SHADRACH, of a yellow complexion, twenty-two years of age, about five feet three or four inches high, fmooth face as well as back, he never had a ftripe thereon by me who raifed him; had on when he went away, as I am informed, a blue broad cloth coat with large metal buttons, a ftriped veft with metal buttons, a pair of olive coloured breeches, a white linen fhirt ruffled at the bofom, white thread ftockings, a pretty good high crowned hat, fhoes and metal buckles; he had many other cloaths not particularly enough known to defcribe. Whoever takes up the faid flave, and fecures him in any gaol, fo that I get him again, if out of the ftate of Maryland fhall receive FIVE POUNDS current money, and if in the aforefaid ftate THREE POUNDS, and if brought home all reafonable charges, paid by

July 2, 1794. 2 HENRY TURMAN.

TAKEN up adrift at THOMAS'S POINT, a large new SCOW, between thirty and forty feet long, and about ten feet wide, has not been fealed, and appears to have been ufed in carrying wheat, has a large nail in one of her row-locks, and a hole in her head, with a peice of a cable about four feet long. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges, by applying to the fubfcriber, living at the Mouth of South river.

JOHN KEITH. 2

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be fold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,
The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Paffed November Seffion, 1793.
ALSO,
The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS
17 Of both
HOUSES of ASSEMBLY.

CASH given for Clean
Linen and Cotton
RAGS,
At the Printing-Office.

Matthew and John Beard,

Have JUST RECEIVED, by the *last arrivals* from EUROPE, the following list of

Choice GOODS,

Which they are NOW OPENING, and have for SALE, at their STORE,

At Beard's Point Warehouse,

On SOUTH RIVER,

—VIZ.—

GERMAN STEEL SCYTHES, of 42 and 46 inches,
Sickles,
Scythe ſtones,
Green bone handle knives and forks,
Ditto desert ditto,
White ditto, ditto,
Large white ditto, ditto,
Carving knives,
Buck horn ditto,
Sham ditto, ditto,
Beſt ivory ditto,
Beſt penknives,
Pruning ditto,
Gimblets,
Cupboard locks,
Cheſt ditto,
Stock ditto,
Double decked pad ditto,
Three bolt braſs deſk ditto,
Door latches, with braſs knobs,
5-8 inch ſcrews,
1, 1¼ and 2 inch ditto,
Braſs butt hinges,
HL ditto, large,
H ditto,
Pewter tea ſpoons,
White metal table ditto,
Claw hammers,
Drawing knives,
Beſt plated ſpurs,
Plated ſhoe and knee buckles,
Kerby fiſh hooks,
Spectacles, with & without caſes,
Sciſſars,
Small ſhears,
Enamelled china ſnuff boxes,
Paper ditto,
Tobacco ditto,
Beſt razors in caſes,
Shaving boxes, complete,
Hand-ſaws,
Saſh ditto,
Hand-ſaw files,
Whip-ſaw ditto,
Two foot rules,
20d, 12d, 10d, and 8d nails,
Iron mane combs,
Dutch ovens,
Chafing diſhes,
Sadirons,
Screw augers, of all ſizes,
Jockey whips,
Broad and narrow riband, of different colours,
Calicoes, and chintzes,
Ladies ſuperfine cotton hoſe,
Common ditto,
Men's brown thread hoſe,
Superfine cotton ditto,
Ribbed ditto, ditto,
Boy's brown thread ditto,
Superfine white caſſimer,
Black ditto,
Slate coloured ditto,
Sea green ditto,
Superfine, ſecond & coarſe clothes,
Coat and veſt buttons of all kinds,
Black, purple, and London brown bombaſetts,
Green, pink, black, brown, and lead coloured moreens,
Striped calimanco,
Black ditto,
Durant,
Joans ſpinning,
Blue and black worſted damaſk,
Shalloons and ratinets,
Tammies,
Camblets,
Black everlaſting,
Striped ditto,
Worſted binding, of all colours,
Valencia ſtuff,
Royal ribbs,
Fuſtains,
Striped and plain muſlins,
Muſlinets,
Ditto for veſt ſhapes,
Printed caſſimer ditto,
Italian ſtripes for ditto,
Camels hair and ſilk ditto,
Marſeilles quilting, bordered,
3½ yds India ſhawls,
Printed cotton ditto,
Romal handkerchiefs,
Check ditto,
India book muſlin,
Common ditto,
Blue, white and black Perſian,
Iriſh linens,
Baffaty,
Ruſſia ſheeting,
Ruſſia duck,
Bed-ticking,
Drillings,
Apron check, 7-8 wide,
Striped Holland,
Ditto Bengal,
German dowlaſs,
Ticklenburgh,
Oſnabrigs,
Coarſe and fine brown rolls,
Weſt-India cotton,
Knitting needles,
White chapel ditto,
Pins,
Thimbles,
Ladies fans of all kinds,
Wool cards,
Ivory combs,
Crooked ditto,
Writing paper,
Ladies fine white, black, and green hats,
Willow ditto,
Men's fine and coarſe ditto,
Girths,
Scrubbing bruſhes,
Joiner's glew,

—ALSO,—

Cognac Brandy,
Spirit,
W. I. rum,
N E. rum,
Sherry wine,
Red Port ditto,
Brown ſugar,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Allſpice,
Pepper,
Raiſins,
Pounded ginger,
Indigo,
Hair ſifters,
Beſt and ſecond quality tea china,
Quart bowls and mugs,
Pint ditto, ditto,
Glaſs decanters,
Tumblers,
Wine glaſſes,
Sets of caſtors,
Tea trays,
Hand boards,
Queen's ware diſhes of different figures and ſizes,
Two gallon ſtone jugs,
Half gallon ditto,
Large and ſmall ditto pickle pots,
Japand candleſticks, with ſnuffers, &c.
Pickled herrings.

Beard's Point, July 3, 1794. 2

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkſburgh. For terms apply to

JESSE DEWEES.

26

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living near Queen-Anne, a likely negro lad named JEM, nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, of a yelloviſh complexion; had on when he went away, an old light ſtriped elaſtic cloth coat much worn, the ſkirts cut ſhort; and oſnabrig, or rather brown roll ſhirt and trouſers, and an old pair of ſattinet dark coloured breeches, he frequently limps in one leg, occaſioned by a pain in the knee; it is probable he will make for the Head of Severn, where his father lives, who belongs to Mr. Lancelot Warfield, and is now ran away, as he has endeavoured to entice him away ſeveral times. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow and brings him home to me, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, including what the law allows.

2X GASSAWAY PINDELL.

Anne-Arundel county, July 7, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the firſt day of October next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

LAWSON ALEXANDER, Annapolis.

William Brogden, Nicholas Brewer, John Bulden, Annapolis; Sally Brown, Anne-Arundel county; Joſeph Byns, Lower Marlborough.

Jeremiah T. Chaſe, Samuel Chaſe (2), Mr. Courty, James Cox, Archibald Chiſholm, Annapolis; maj. Richard Chew, Herring Bay; Samuel Chew, of John, Lyon's Creek.

Gabriel Duvall (7), James Davan (2), Thomas Dalziel, Annapolis; James Diſney, Weſt river; Dr. James Davidſon, Queen's county.

Peter Emerſon, Hunting-town.

Philip Rd. Fendall, Eliza Flecher, Benjamin Fairbairn, Mr. Fanquhar, Annapolis.

Anne Gerſon, John Gwinn (4); William Glanvill, Frederick and Samuel Green, Annapolis.

Margaretta Howard, Zebn. Hollingſworth, capt. Benjamin Harriſon, care of George Mann, Aquila Hall, Samuel Harvey Howard, John Huſk, John Hyde, Mary Harriſon, care of William Cooke, Annapolis; Richard Henderſon, Mouth of Anti Eatam.

Mrs. Jones, care of Wallace and Muir, Anne Jennifer, care of Mr. Weſt, Samuel Johnſton, Daniel Jennifet, Annapolis.

Dr. Kneaſs, care of Mrs. Urquhart.

Randolph B. Latimer, George Leggett, Annapolis.

George Mann (2), David M'Mechan, Mr. Mathews, care of Mr. Merrick, Luther Martin, Gilbert Murdock, Richard Mackubin (2), Mrs. Mathews, John T. Maſon, H. H. M'Kenzie, Annapolis; Samuel Maynard, Pig-Point; Daniel M'Donnald, Queen-Anne; Benjamin Mackall, Calvert county.

George Naylor, Annapolis.

William Paca, William Petty, Saml. Peaco, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely, Ridgely and Evans, Mr. Raudale, John Rhodes, Archd. Robinſon, William Rogers, Edward Roper, Hugh Reid, care of Dr. Scott, Annapolis; Patty Richards, Weſt river.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, revd. Thomas Scott (2), Dr. James Steuart, William Sprigg, William Sandiſon, John Stockett, care of John Brice, Priſſy Shorter, Annapolis.

John Allen Thomas, Annapolis; William Taylor, care of capt. Leonard, Hill's Delight; Thomas Tucker, care of Richard Sprigg, Weſt river; Thomas Tillard (3), Herring Bay; Michael Taney, Calvert county.

Elizabeth Whitewood (2), James Winchester, Richard Wells, Richard Weems, John Welch, Daniel Wever, Charles Wilſon, Annapolis; William Woodward, ſen. Anne-Arundel county; Stephen Weſt, jun. Weſt river.

FRENCH LETTERS.

M. Audouigue, M. Guichot de Kerlegand, Citioen L'Engle aini, M. de la Tremblaye, Monſieur Lechais, Monſieur Lafuge, Monſieur Tainturier Jeune, Monſieur Queſtan et Marr auld, Annapolis.

July 1, 1794. 2 S. GREEN, D. P. M.

To be DISPOSED of, at PRIVATE SALE, for CASH, or BARTERED for TOBACCO,

A LIKELY healthy negro WOMAN, about twenty-three years of age, ſhe is well accuſtomed to all kinds of houſe-work, and ſpeaks the German language well, has no fault, but is ſold becauſe her maſter has more of the ſex than he has occaſion for. For further particulars inquire of the printers hereof.

June 12, 1794. 4

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

MY waiting man, negro DICK, ran away from me laſt Saturday; he croſſed the bay from Annapolis to Kent Iſland on Sunday about nine o'clock, and ſtole and took with him my gray mare. He wore a green cloth coatee and jacket, leather breeches, and boots, a round hat, and blue ſurtout, but took with him a variety of other cloaths. He is a very likely lad, well made, wears a queue, ſome little plaits in his wool, and dreſſes very faſhionably; he is about twenty-five years of age, well ſized, black colour, reads a little, and is a complete waiting man; he took the Philadelphia road.

I will give the above reward to any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure the ſaid negro lad and mare, or TEN POUNDS for Dick, and FIVE POUNDS for the mare, and pay all reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM PACA.

Baltimore-town, April 9, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Allen's Freſh, which, if not taken out before the firſt day of October, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

ELLEANOR BRADFORD, Charles county.
John Rogers, Newport, Charles county.

E. DAVIS, D. P. M.

July 1, 1794. 2

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Port-Tobacco, which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters, if not taken out before the firſt day of October next.

RALPH BROOK, Charles county.
Clerk of Charles county.

Capt. William Dorſett, on board the ſhip Farmers Planter, Norfolk.
John Forbes, Benedict.
Mary Dowſon, Benedict.
Charles Pye, near Judin head, C. C.
John Langley, Cedar Point.
James Simms, Eſq; ſheriff of C. C.
Miſs Heathey Smith, C. C.
John B. Turner, Port-Tobacco, (2).
Worſhipful Maſter of Lodge No. 11, Port-Tobacco.

E. DAVIS, D. P. M.

July 1, 1794. 2

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons whom it may concern, that we, the ſubſcribers, whoſe names are underwritten, do intend to apply at the court of Montgomery county, at the next November term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the following tracts of land, ſituate in the ſaid county of Montgomery, to wit: PARTNERSHIP, the ADDITION to PARTNERSHIP, AIX LA CHAPELLE, the DROUGHT, and the JOHN and ANNE, according to the act of general aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES CARROLL,
CLEMENT HILL,
THOMAS OWEN WILLIAMS.

3

June 8, 1794.

To be SOLD,

FIVE hundred and ninety-four acres of LAND, lying in Harford county, within three miles of navigable water, well ſituated with reſpect to places of public worſhip, mills and markets, has a great quantity of valuable timber, ſuch as white oak, black oak, cheſnut and poplar growing on it, and has a ſtream of water running through it, upon which a ſaw mill may be erected at a ſmall expence, to run ſeven or eight months in the year. The title is indiſputable. For terms apply to THOMAS HALL, Eſquire, on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber living near Warwick, in Cæcil county.

RICHARD K. HEATH.

4

To be SOLD,

At private Sale,

ABOUT two thouſand acres of LAND, lying on South river, about nine miles from Annapolis; ſaid land is divided into three tenements, all well improved, and abounding in timber of the firſt quality.

There is alſo on ſaid land a good MILL, now in good order, running two pair of ſtones, with about twenty acres of meadow before the door now in timothy, and much more may be made with very little expence. The above land will be ſold altogether, or in lots from two to three hundred acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Perſons inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Beard's creek, Anne-Arundel county,
May 10, 1794. 9

EDWARDS'S BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been conſiderably enlarged within theſe few weeks paſt, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earlieſt and moſt authentic information, both foreign and domeſtic, ſhall be given in this paper, and from its very extenſive circulation throughout the union, it is preſumed to be an important vehicle for advertiſements, &c. &c. Subſcriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on ſubſcribing) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-ſtreet, Baltimore.

*** Adverſiſements not exceeding a ſquare, inſerted four times for one dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents.

14

THE ſubſcriber intends to apply to the auditor of the treaſury, for the renewal of the following deſtroyed certificates;—

No. 82687, on intereſt from January, 1782, for 525⅓ dollars, final ſettlements, iſſued to John C. Jones, loſt on the twenty-fourth July, 1788, at Cedar Point, waſhed away by the overflowing of the river in my houſe.

No. 8176 and 8181, on intereſt from the eighth of May, 1779, for 500 dollars each, Pennſylvania loan office, iſſued to Margaret Murray, and 44⅔ final ſettlements, iſſued to cornet William Murdock, Armand's corps, loſt the twenty-ninth January, 1793, near Baltimore, in the mail going to Philadelphia.

JOHN C. JONES.

Cedar Point, 4th June, 1794.

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